

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as second-class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1894 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.
MUTUO—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908

Fifth Year. Vol. 5. No. 36

JESSIE D. TUGGLE

Announces For Commonwealth's Attorney in This District.

In the announcement of Jesse D. Tuggle, of this city, for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney of this, the 27th Judicial District, the people of Knox county, and in fact the entire district feel that they have a man on whom all Republicans can unite and in whom the arm of the law will rest in perfect safety.

Mr. Tuggle was born of poor parents, but with that determination to rise began in early life to work his way to honor.

After he had completed his studies in the rural district schools he became a student of Union College where he better fitted himself for the duties and responsibilities of life.

After securing a good education for himself he began teaching and in this way secured a small sum of money of his own which he applied toward furthering his own education.

Deciding that he wanted to take up the profession of law he attended the Law University of Valparaiso, Ind., where he completed his course and returning to his native home was admitted as a member of the Knox county bar, and for sixteen years he has been a practitioner in his chosen profession.

His reputation soon began to grow as a lawyer, and in the fall of 1897 the citizens of Knox county elected him County Attorney, and so well did he fill the position that he was re-elected in 1901, serving eight years and during that time he so ably represented the interests of the county and State that he has been urged to enter the race for the position he now seeks.

There is not a member of the Barbourville bar that stand higher in the profession than he, and not a man in the district who knows him but will feel that the interest of the Commonwealth will be perfectly secure in his hands.

He is a life-long Republican, from the time he became a voter he has always taken an active part in Republican politics, and has always led the fight against the common enemy, speaking for the Republican ticket throughout the county and the enemy has been made to feel the influence of his strength and popularity in Knox county.

As a prosecuting attorney, the eight years he served as county attorney has eminently fitted him for the position to which he is so naturally adapted, and while he has always based his prosecutions upon the law and the evidence, there was never a criminal against whom he has appeared but what will bear testimony of his ability to prosecute to the extent of the law.

He places his claims in the hands of his friends and relies upon their support to assist him in securing this nomination and pledges that if elected he will honestly and faithfully discharge his duties to the extent of his ability, and any influence or support given him will be gratefully appreciated.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Sunday Schools of Knox county will be held at Emanuel on Saturday, October 24, 1908. All Sunday school workers of Knox county are requested to be present on this occasion. Programs will be issued later.

CHANGE OF DATE

In County Primary Desired by All the Candidates

Committee A ked to Fix Date on December 5th

A petition has been circulated and signed asking the Chairman to call the committee together here next Saturday (tomorrow) to change the date of the county primary from Jan. 5, 1909, to Dec. 5, 1908, as that is the date fixed for the Judicial primary and have both primaries held at the same time.

This appears to be a good idea as it would save the voters the trouble of attending the polls twice in order to cast their votes and it would reduce the expenses of the election and be an advantage in many ways.

As it now stands, the primary will come in the holiday season and there is a possibility of more or less drunkenness and if the committee can see its way clear to make the change it will meet the approval of every one and suit better all around.

EDUCATION

As a Leading Factor in Human Life.

Apart from its intrinsic merits in other respects the comparatively new State of California in its history probably affords one of the most impressive illustrations of the use of education anywhere to be found. Along the Pacific coast for a distance of eight hundred miles with an average breadth of probably two hundred miles in the most genial portion of the north temperate zone with the further element of climatic modification of the Japanese current coursing near its shores like that of the Gulf Stream along the coasts of Ireland, with the two great mountain ranges, that of the Sierra Nevada (snow-capped mountains) and that of the Coast Range locally known as the Coast Range forming two large interior valleys, drained by their corresponding rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, flowing south and north respectively, each with numerous tributaries with their corresponding lesser valleys running east and west from the mountain ranges named; with very many extensive plateaus and fertile hills and immense sweeps of coast plains, with most favorable climatic conditions comprising but two really well defined seasons in the year, the "rainy" and the "dry" season, the former extending from the middle of November to the middle of April, and the latter including the other seven months of the year every day of which a man can work outdoors in his shirt-sleeves all of which time is usually needed for gathering of the varied crops and for mining purposes; and with access to the markets of the world by water it stood unnumbered seasons under the dominion of the indigenous races an expression of the sense of the lines of the poet or the palmist when he refers to that region "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." The Digger Indians, of Alta California, (our California) skulked among the forests of the region in waning tribes living like bears upon wild fruits in their season and picking up what they could on the seashore during the rest of

the year, often being driven to peel bark from the pine trees in long rainy seasons and live on the sap scraped from the bark and the tree trunks thus destroying their own forests, or as Henry Ward Beecher would put it in speaking of the illiterate: "descending from poor to poorer tenements as improvidence dried up their resources."

This was the condition of the region when discovered and conquered by the Spaniards toward the close of the first quarter of the sixteenth century which on account of its transcendental beauty and chaste loveliness as a whole at the season when it was discovered by the Soldierly Cortez named for the wife of another great soldier of whom her illustrious husband had said that he must be if not peerless "above suspicion." But for three long centuries this same beautiful and naturally productive region lay in a condition materially but little better, except for the establishment of the Francis Missions and the teaching of the rudiments of the Christian religion to the aborigines, but little improved beyond its original state. Then after the declaration of Mexican Independence in 1810 till the acquisition of that territory by the United States in 1848 California had but few inhabitants, and no industries save those of grazing and a little desultory mining, its total exports being a quantity of hides and tallow and a few ounces of gold, the whole amounting annually, perhaps to a few thousand dollars sent on some passing "whale" or some seal-hunter's craft there being up to the time of the American occupation nothing in the way of a ship on the coast larger than a schooner and but one two of these plying California waters, so that an Indian woman lost on San Nicolas Island, one of the Santa Barbara group, in 1835 had to remain there alone until 1853, eighteen years, for the want of a vessel sufficiently seaworthy to reach San Nicolas island, ninety miles from the mainland. I am reminded of this and have been led to draw this deduction of the influence of education from reading in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 15th ult., a leading newspaper of California, that the shipments of fruits of different kinds from that State up to date for this year have been 7,369 carloads, of the approximate value of \$26,000,000 and that the total mineral output for last year was of the value of \$55,697,943 including at the head of list petroleum of the value \$16,783,943 followed closely by gold to the value of \$16,727,928, then copper, clay-brick, cement, borax, macadam, asphalt, silver, quick-silver, mineral water, limestone, granite, salt, clay pottery, pyrites, gems, (4292,632,) paving blocks, sand stone, tungsten, marble and natural gas, the latter forming the item of least value amounting to \$114,759. In connection with these facts were mentioned the products of various other industries; indicating the active intelligence of the people of that State which perhaps not exceeding some other States of the Union in natural resources has from the period of its "teens in the sisterhood" of the States expended more for educational purposes in proportion to its population than any other State in the country, or any country of the world. Her people sustain two of the grandest and best equipped Universities in the world, one of the finest observatories and her teachers are paid the

best salaries on earth, a teacher holding a first-grade certificate receiving \$129 in gold per month as a teacher in the public schools. California naturally was a region at most seasons of the year forbidding in appearance and unpromising except for its gold and its pastures. Its interior valleys were little better than desert plains. But the intelligence of an educated people soon discovered that within the boundaries of the State were fifteen hundred lakes of fine water eternally supplied by the melting snow, some of them thirty miles long by twenty miles wide and all from two to five hundred feet deep of water so crystalline that often the bottom could be seen in the lakes which were granite basins carved out through the ages by glaciers while the mighty and valuable forests of redwood trees for uses of man were growing up about them. Cultivated minds also enabled them to see that the water drawn from these natural reservoirs in pipes and distributed over the dusty plains caused "the desert to bloom as a rose" and that the expenditure of a couple of million by the community resulted in a remarkably brief time in the production of many millions of dollars worth of fruit, grain and other good things for the sustenance of man and their own profit, materially, morally, mentally and spiritually and the beauty of it is that the good work goes right on with Education ever as the leading factor in the procession of her peace, prosperity and happiness among the great body of her people.

G. Britain Lytle.

WATERWORKS

Progressing Nicely and Piping Nearly all Distributed.

The waterworks is being pushed as rapidly as it is possible to do and a large force of hands are kept busily engaged every day ditching and laying the mains on the different streets of the city. Practical all of the pipe that will be required for the system has arrived and been distributed throughout the city. The work of laying the mains is being rapidly and already a large percent of the work is completed.

The reservoir will soon be dug out ready to be concreted and while this is going on the pumping station has also been looked after.

The basin for the pump has been dug and walled with cement, the boiler that is to furnish the steam power has been placed in position and the pumps are on the ground and the work of building the pumping station will be finished in a very short time.

It now looks as though the plant will be ready by the first of the new year to turn the water into the new main.

Several of the city fire plugs have been set and connected with the main and soon our city will be prepared to give the long needed protection to our business and residence property that it should have.

This waterworks means a great deal for Barbourville and we have never witnessed such a boom in the line of building as has come to Barbourville since the work of installing this system was begun.

To Purchase Organ.

Miss S. E. Mille went to Knoxville yesterday to purchase a new organ for the Baptist church of this city. She was accompanied by Miss Lizzie Jonson.

PROGRAM

Of Memorial Services of Improved Order of Redmen.

Sunday October 25, 1908.

Tehouipitoulas Tribe No. 111, I. O. R. M., have arranged to hold their annual memorial services (October 25, at eleven o'clock at the Baptist church in this city.

All sister tribes are most cordially invited to join in the service, and the public is invited to be present and witness the exercises.

At 10:30 a. m., sharp, a line of march will be formed at the Hall and all the members of the Tribe and all visiting members will march in a body to the church headed by the Red Men's Band where the Red Men will be seated in a body.

1st. Music—Opening Ode, by entire Tribe.

2nd. Introductory remarks by Sachem, followed by invocation by Pophet.

3rd. Roll call of departed Chiefs by Chief of Records.

4th. Ritualistic service by Sr. Sagamore, Jr. Sagamore and 1st Sauape.

5th. Scripture lesson and prayer by Dr. J. H. Hitechock.

Solo—Holy City—Rev. L. B. Arvin.

Address—Rev. C. K. Dicky.

Doxology and Benediction.

Line of march will again be formed and return to Hall where Council fire will be quenched in due form.

Charles Davis,
D. W. Clark,
I. H. Golden,
W. H. McDonald,
Committee.

DOUBLE KILLING

As Result of a Poker Game at Emanuel Saturday Night

Last Saturday night about midnight a shooting occurred near Emanuel, in which Jim Durum, colored, and Dave Bolin, white, both lost their lives as the result of a game of poker.

Bolin, who lived in Clay county, it seems, had come down to the neighborhood of Emanuel and he and Durum engaged in a game of poker. The game lasted until about midnight when Durum, it seems, had won all the money and other things of value that Bolin had about his person.

The game was closed and all prepared to leave when for some unknown reason, Bolin drew a pistol and fired on Durum, wounding him. Durum responded in a similar manner and when the smoke had cleared away both of them were mortally wounded. Durum died almost instantly and Bolin died about daylight Sunday morning.

MR. BRYAN'S FORTUNE.

One may wonder whether it has occurred to Mr. Bryan that there is anything remarkable in the fact that his fortune of \$150,000 is regarded as something commonplace, trivial and to be dismissed at once from further attention.

Speaker Cannon had jocularly alluded to him as a "millionaire," not meaning to say thereby that Mr. Bryan was actually possessed with millions, but only that he had prospered to a degree that should be very satisfactory to a man who, if one may judge from his talk, finds opportunities diminished in number and restricted by the "money power."

Thereupon Mr. Bryan hastily and with some heat made reply which was, in substance, that all his worldly possessions did not represent value in excess of \$150,000. It was as if he said: "That is all I have; you see, a good people, that I am still a poor man."

In this case, Mr. Bryan's view is also the popular view. His statement that he is worth "only" \$150,000 is accepted in the spirit in which it is made. The subject of Mr. Bryan's wealth has been dismissed as one that has no further interest.

Yet, regarded by itself, the sum of \$150,000 is a large one. Why, then, is it regarded as something inconsiderable? Surely not because there are some men in this country who are reputed to be possessed of many millions. Exceptions are never accepted as a standard of measurement.

The simple truth is that Mr. Bryan's fortune is looked upon as nothing extraordinary because there are so many other Americans who have as much or nearly as much as he; because there are many more who have the equivalent of a large fraction of his possessions; because there is a multitude of Americans who, though they do not possess nearly as many thousands as Mr. Bryan, are yet not at all disposed to regard the accumulation of as much as he has as something beyond their reasonable hopes, beyond the possibilities with in their reach; because the average American citizen is so well-to-do that he is not disposed to regard larger possessions with envious eyes, because in short, all who make proper use of their opportunities are prosperous.

In a Nation in which all enjoy their share of prosperity, what effect can Mr. Bryan hope to produce by his continuous fulminations against the "money power?" How can he expect to create a state of mind in which there will be agreement with his doctrine that there must be revolutionary changes in policies of government or in order that all may have their rights?

Through the establishment and maintenance of Republican policies this Nation has become the most prosperous one in the world. That fact will make ineffective all of Mr. Bryan's arguments for a departure from them.—Albany, (N. Y.) Journal.

DEWITT.

Tuesday night, October 7, we organized a Taft Club at Dewitt with over fifty members, pledging to work for Taft and the Republican ticket at the coming November election. The meeting was called to order by J. F. Catron. C. B. Woolums was made permanent chairman and H. C. Mills, Secretary. Chairman Woolums then took the floor and advising all to join the club, and to be careful how they not only in the presidential race, but in the county races at the primary. He then called J. F. Catron to the floor, who gave a ringing speech in favor of Taft, and the Republican ticket. Mr. Mat Hale was the next speaker, he said this was his first appearance on the floor to speak for the Republican party, but that he had been a Republican all of his life. W. H. McDonald, was the next speaker, who said so many good things to the people that some are still laughing, while others are saying Amen! as he converted three Democrats, who signed the pledge, and say they are for Taft.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Analysis of Republican and Democratic Records.

BRYAN INFINITE IN VARIETY

Always Ready to Dangle Some New Hobby Before Audiences Wearing His Old Vagaries.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, spoke Monday night before the Hamilton Club, of Chicago. Mr. Sherman took for his subject the records of the Republican and Democratic parties and compared the present Presidential candidates.

In the course of his address Mr. Sherman said:

"We are often confronted with the claim of criticism that our Presidential terms are too short and our Presidential campaigns too frequent. Without intending to inject this thought as a new issue in this campaign, I do say that I believe a frequent inventory of party assets and liabilities, of party accomplishments and failures, is most desirable.

Democratic Blunders.

"The characteristics of the two great parties, the parties which have appealed to the American electorate for fifty years, are worthy not only of attention, but also of analysis. Men are valued and their worth gauged, not alone by character, but generally by a life long record of accomplishments. Parties should be gauged the same way. Mr. Bryan is bound to the traditions and blunders of the Democratic party. He has seized its name, captured its organization, has written its platforms, and, by force, made himself its candidate. He has fathered and advocated one unwise, dangerous and destroying policy after another, each one dying the campaign of its birth, and thousands of Democrats refuse to yield to his dictation or be bound by his chariot wheels.

"The legislative enactments of the Republican party and the execution of those laws during the past half century is in a large measure the history of our country. Our record is not confined to financial and tariff legislation, nor upon the prosecution of the Civil War and solving the prob-

lems arising from the result of 'that war.' But the Republican party has by no means confined its beneficent labor legislation to the workers on the farm. Congress after Congress and Session after Session has seen laws enacted, laws for the betterment of conditions of every class of employes throughout the land. I may say that all the statutes concerning labor are Republican laws—laws for longer hours; laws for better sanitary conditions; for safety appliances; for boards of arbitration; laws protecting the union label; child labor laws and all others looking to the safety and well being of the American workman.

Mr. Bryan's Hobbies.

"And now we come to the issues of the present campaign. Already one issue after another has been by our adversaries made paramount and abandoned for a successor. Mr. Bryan has admitted that he must lay aside, for the time being, some of his pet hobbies. He has found some new toys which he has proposed to make his delighted audiences, and he has a sufficient variety of ideas so that he can satisfy the particular section of the country which he may be visiting. He succeeds in winning the plaudits of the Hearst's assembly for something he would not dare to mention in the East, and in the South for certain promises which he would not dare to pledge in the North.

"Mr. Taft, calmly, judicially, conservatively, says, sincerely and honestly, well, in speaking to the people of the entire country without regard to section or class, preaching an earnest sermon to all—the sermon of civil righteousness, of honesty of purpose, of treating all men alike under the law—is preaching the sermon of continued prosperity based upon well founded confidence.

Record of Accomplishment.

"I shall not to-night, gentlemen, further take up any particular issue of this campaign. I will say that if the party is successful in November, as I believe it will be, and know it should be, our pledge to revise the tariff, to revise it along protection lines, will be kept to the letter. Mr. Taft will see to it that, so far as within his power, the policies of President Roosevelt will be continued; continued in a spirit of fairness, justice and equity to all men and to all interests. I believe that in the confidence in business circles which is needed at this time, and will be needed for the coming years, can only be had through the election of a Republican.

Hoan President and a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. That is the paramount issue of the campaign, and when that issue is decided in November the people will rule as they always have ruled.

"Standing on a record of accomplishment, a record which requires neither excuse nor apology, making pledges for the future, as a guaranty for whose fulfillment we offer reasonable promises, as proof of the accuracy of our predictions pointing to past prophecies verified, presenting as our candidate for President, one who approaches that lofty office better fitted and more fully equipped to meet and discharge its varied and weighty responsibilities and duties than ever before in our Nation's history, we ask and expect a further commission from the people."

ON BOTH SIDES AT ONCE.

Bryan is Talking State's Rights—How Does That Doctrine Chime With Government Ownership?

Mr. Bryan says he is fighting Taft, not Hearst, and refuses to pay attention to the latter's charges against him. This is one way of evading an issue, but somehow does not lessen the force of Hearst's assertion that (Bryan) once called workmen "public beggars." That is a term which cannot be explained away except by a flat denial that it was used, and if the Democratic candidate fails to do this it looks like confession.

GOVERNOR HUGHES ON TAFT'S CHARACTER.

"There are a thousand exigencies in the affairs of this great Nation which cannot be foreseen or attempted to be controlled by any platform. The magnify, stendness of character, firmness and sound judgment of the chief executive must be the security of the Nation in many a trying emergency. The country needs a man rock-based in sound conviction of fundamental principle, in whose good judgment in any difficulty all may feel secure, and such a man pre-eminently is William H. Taft."

TAFT AND EMERSON.

They are talking now about Taft's religion, but thinking people will probably believe that a church that could claim Ralph Waldo Emerson for a member must be a pretty good sort of a church.



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THE REAL INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN

Question of Vote Must Be Answered by Effect on Opportunities For Labor.

It lies with the workman who desires to vote intelligently in the coming election to sit down and reason out the probable effect of the election of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan so far as it is a business question which affects his opportunities for employment, the bringing up of his children, it is a question which should be considered by the workman before he goes to class prejudices. Mr. Bryan or Mr. Debs may succeed in demonstrating to his platform for the intelligent laboring man is not merely the genuineness of their friendship, but what good it is likely to do him.

The question which himself in regard to the election is, what assurance it will give him of the opportunity to succeed in new enterprises. If he believes that the election of Mr. Bryan will keep the country in a state of unrest and anxiety, then it is certain that he will make no plans to extend his plant or establish a new concern. It is certain also that he will keep the product of his mills down to the minimum of profit. The increased cost of raw materials and manufactured goods, will be met by a low bid, and will make no effort to improve their equipment and extend their lines. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, even if no serious panic ensued, it is practically certain, from the attitude of the business community that there would be doubt, hesitation, curtailment of output, and the abandonment of projects now being formed for adding to the producing and distributing equipment of the country.

Does these things mean to the workman? When the American Locomotive Works passes its dividend to the stockholders, those who have invested in its stock. When it goes further and closes its plant at any one of its plants, it means that working men are thrown out of employment. Already as a result of the loss of last autumn business generally has been curtailed about fifteen to twenty per cent in the gross earnings of the railroads, as well as by the receipts of the government. For months for the railroads to pull down operating expenses to compensate the reduction in gross receipts and bring net earnings into a corresponding proportion. This is being accomplished, in many cases, by the discharge of employees and the reduction of wages. Every such event diminishes the consuming power of the country and tends to accentuate the evil of diminished production and stagnant trade.

The influence of the election of Mr. Bryan would be disturbing to the business community. Whether the justice in the distrust which is felt for Mr. Bryan is not only the practical question. It is a question of fact. Mr. Bryan has not only committed himself in the past to projects like free silver, which every other civilized country has abandoned, and to government ownership of railroads, but he has not sought to reassure business men recently as to a definite and sincere change of attitude on these questions. On the contrary, the influence which he has exerted in Denver declared that if an emergency arose requiring the issue of currency there should be currency "issued and controlled by the Federal Government." In other words, the panacea which Mr. Bryan offers now that he has abandoned free silver, is another plunge into the mire of greenback inflation.

Whether this is right or wrong in itself it means an upheaval in our existing monetary system, which if it were within the range of practical legislation would lead every prudent financier to convert his resources into gold or silver. It is this sort of pronouncement which has been the heart of the business community against Mr. Bryan in spite of his many attractive qualities which would lead him to make four years of his administration years of restricted trade, of depression and perhaps even of depression and panic approaching the severity of those gloomy years which followed the panic of 1893.

TAFT—NOT BRYAN.

"We are electing men, not abstractions," says Governor Hughes. That is a remark well worth remembering.

WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE.

In his address of acceptance, as in his public speeches since, William H. Taft has met in many fashion every issue which concerns working people raised by the Democratic National platform.

Mr. Bryan. In his acceptance speech he deferred the discussion of these and other issues to a later occasion. The later occasions chosen for the full exposition of his view of the rights and exemptions of working people before the law was the occasion of the delivery of his Labor Day speech in Chicago. In that speech Mr. Bryan does not meet those issues manfully. He does not meet them at all. And he has not attempted to meet them since, as he doubtless would if his position or the position of his party was an honest one.

On the single issue of the injunction Mr. Bryan has adopted his party's policy of scuttling. He does so, but he does so none the less—laid all the more effectively, with his party, that working people are readily deceived by effective appeal to their prejudices and emotions, and in dealing with the injunction question and with every phase of it his intent is plainly to deceive.

The Democratic platform and Mr. Bryan have promised that there shall be a jury trial in all cases of contempt of court committed out of the presence of the court. What both the Democratic candidate and the Democratic platform wanted to promise was that every union working man on strike charged with violating an injunction should have his guilt or innocence submitted to a jury.

That promise they dare not make without committing themselves to the doctrine that the striking workman should be granted a standing before the court not accorded to other members of society.

But the promise made is incapable of performance, as every intelligent man now recognizes, without depriving the courts of the land of their power to enforce their own mandates. The Democratic platform and Mr. Bryan have also promised that no injunction should be allowed to issue in any case where a labor dispute is involved if it would not be issued if a labor dispute were not involved. What both wanted to promise was that no injunction should issue in any case where a labor dispute was involved.

That promise they dare not make without committing themselves to the doctrine that a striking workman should have special favor before the law not conceded to any other class of citizen. That promise is, therefore, like the other, incapable of performance.

Neither promise would ever have been made if the purpose did not exist to deceive working people into the belief that they are to get a degree of favorable consideration before the law in the event of Mr. Bryan's election that cannot in the nature of things be extended to any other class of people in the community.

If working men, especially those belonging to the unions, have benefited in increased intelligence to which the extent claimed by their leaders, through the propaganda carried on through the unions for the past few years, it will be impossible to impose this deception upon them.

The selfishness of Mr. Bryan is disclosed in these two false promises worthy of admiration. But the campaign is long and the orator's art is feigning. There may be another story to tell before the end has come.

TAFT THE STRAIGHTFORWARD.

Judge Taft in all that he has done while in public life has impressed all by his acts that he is straightforward and intensely sincere. In speech he is equally clear and direct. The PittsburghChronicle-Telegraph in commenting editorially on these qualities of the Republican candidate says: "Mr. Taft is not the type of statesman to permit the least shadow of uncertainty as to his views upon any of the principles and policies claiming to represent the political parties. He is proverbially plain spoken, putting his beliefs bluntly before the people in readiness to stand or fall them, and thus insuring that his good faith, at all events, can never be questioned. In Taft believes in telling the truth to the people whether it pleases or hurts. He took this course with the Philippines, and he can be relied upon to take it also with his fellow countrymen, leaving no doubt as to what may be expected of him if elected to the Presidency."

BRYAN AND "THE MONEY TRUST."

There was nothing more spectacular in the campaign of 1896 than Mr. Bryan's display of stage fright at what he vaguely described as "the money trust." A characteristic example was given in his speech in Washington on September 19 of that year, in which he exclaimed in tones tremulous with hysteria:

"Talk about monopolies! Talk about trusts! My friends, our opponents propose to establish the most gigantic of all trusts, a money trust, and let the few men who hold the gold dole it out at such price as they will to all the other seventy millions of free-born American people. I denounce the policy as more cruel and heartless than political domination by a foreign power."

The people listened to that direful foreboding, but they didn't score worth a cent. On the contrary, they made rude faces at Mr. Bryan and cheerfully voted his opponents into power. Mr. Bryan sat down to await the arrival of the dreadful "money trust." It came, but in form and make-up so different from what Mr. Bryan had predicted that it provoked cheers instead of shudders. Instead of monopolizing the money of the Nation in the hands of the few at the expense of the many as the prophet of gloom had said, it would, in fact, effected a colossal increase in the volume of circulating medium, and in the amount of money in the hands of the people. The statistics have shared equally. The statistics of the gold circulation, according to the Statistical Abstract, that in 1896, when Mr. Bryan was shouting and warning the people against the "money trust"—on June 30, 1896, the gold in circulation was \$1,841,553,628. During this same period—1896 to 1908—the gold certificate circulation, representing practically all the money in the Treasury, has increased from \$42,195,119 to \$788,454,269. The volume of the gold circulation which is without parallel in the financial history of nations, in the United States rising year by year until on June 30, 1908, it amounted to \$1,841,553,628. During this same period—1896 to 1908—the gold certificate circulation, representing practically all the money in the Treasury, has increased from \$42,195,119 to \$788,454,269. The volume of the gold circulation which is without parallel in the financial history of nations, in the United States rising year by year until on June 30, 1908, it amounted to \$1,841,553,628. During this same period—1896 to 1908—the gold certificate circulation, representing practically all the money in the Treasury, has increased from \$42,195,119 to \$788,454,269. The volume of the gold circulation which is without parallel in the financial history of nations, in the United States rising year by year until on June 30, 1908, it amounted to \$1,841,553,628.

The rise of the "money trust" so greatly feared by Mr. Bryan may be illustrated in another way. Since 1896, when he insisted that the way to establish a sound money system was to restrict the currency to the value of the American dollar, the total money circulation has increased fifty per cent, from \$1,506,434,966 to \$2,245,457,289. The per capita circulation has doubled and the per capita circulation has increased fifty per cent, since Mr. Bryan began to howl for a debased currency and attempted to frighten the public with the "money trust" spoke twenty years ago.

How much faith will the people place in the "money trust" question? Can public questions which was so ludicrously wrong as Mr. Bryan has been on the "money trust" question be capable of so misleading financial conditions and monetary history be regarded as the most important public questions involving vital questions of public policy? Mr. Bryan's judgment on the "money trust" question which has arisen since he grew to manhood has been impeached by events. By that verdict a sound money system, the revolutionary policies which he now advocates will be measured and condemned.

BRYAN QUACKERY.

(From the New York Sun.)

It would be impossible for Mr. Bryan to run for President on a platform free of economic quackery. No convention which adopted such a platform would nominate him, and any platform which named him must adopt a quack platform. The quack plank par excellence of the Denver platform is the proposal for a national guarantee of bank deposits, and the paramount of his quackery appears in this that the candidate has apparently singled it out from all the other planks as the chief issue of his canvass.

Where Did It Come From?

A STORY IN SEVEN CHAPTERS.

I. Mack and the Campaign Fund.

(New York Newspapers.)

Just before leaving New York for Chicago Chairman Mack of the Democratic National Committee said that he had secured \$300,000 from the past committee administration.

What William Randolph Hearst Said in His Speech at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17.

"Mr. Roosevelt prosecuted the Standard Oil, and the Standard Oil went out of the Republican party into the Democratic party. The Democratic party welcomed it. Mr. Bryan appointed C. N. Haskell, political paymaster of the Standard Oil, to be chairman of his Committee on Platform. After a platform had been drawn up by Mr. Haskell, which was satisfactory to the Standard Oil, Mr. Bryan made Mr. Haskell treasurer of his national campaign fund to collect from the Standard Oil substantial evidence of the great monopoly's appreciation."

III. What President Roosevelt Said.

"Governor Haskell stands high in the councils of Mr. Bryan, and is the treasurer of his national campaign committee. . . . The publication of this correspondence not merely justifies in striking fashion the action of the administration, but also casts a curious sidelight on the attacks made upon the administration, both in the Denver Convention, which nominated Mr. Bryan, and in the course of Mr. Bryan's campaign."

IV.

What Haskell Said in His Telegram to Hearst on September 19.

"Should this committee (of newspaper editors) find your charges sustained, I shall withdraw from all connection with the present Presidential campaign."

V.

What Chairman Mack Said.

"I regarded the question as to whether Taggart had turned over \$300,000 to me as a joke, and my answer was intended as a joke also."

VI.

What Governor Haskell Said.

(From the New York Evening Post, September 22.)

Kansas City, Mo., September 22.—Charles N. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma and treasurer of the Democratic Committee, passed through Kansas City last night, bound for his home in Oklahoma from the East, where he has been making speeches. . . . As his train pulled out Mr. Haskell shouted: "And don't forget to say that the campaign fund is growing fine."

VII.

What Governor Haskell Did.

(From Newspapers of September 26.)

Chicago, September 26.—Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, resigned as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee shortly after midnight, after a protracted conference with Judge Wade, of Iowa, and Joseph Daniels, director of the Democratic publicity bureau.

PERSONALS
Around Town

W. W. Byrley has been on the sick list this week.

Miss Nell Lane is visiting in Middleboro this week.

Mrs. J. M. Gilbert and children are visiting relatives in Tennessee.

Judge Wm. Lewis, of London, was in this city last Tuesday on business.

Judge Faulkner came in Monday from a three weeks campaign out in the district.

John Catron, Jr., who has been very ill with tonsillitis, is improving very rapidly.

R. W. Cole visited his sister, Mrs. Kellons, at Red House, from Friday until Sunday.

Mr. Kellons, of Red House, visited the families of Robt. A. J. and L. M. Cole here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Clark attended the grand Musical Festival and Street Carnival in Knoxville last Tuesday.

Mrs. James H. Harp and daughter, Gertrude, came up from Mt. Vernon Wednesday to spend a while with her sister Mrs. A. W. Sowards.

Mrs. W. C. Black and babe, who have visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer, in Pineville for several days, is expected home this week.

Hon. Robert Boyd, of London, one of the popular candidates for Commonwealth's Attorney, was in town yesterday, mixing with his friends.

Little Margurite, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Faulkner, has been quite sick this week with diphtheria, but we are glad to note that she is better at this writing.

Col. T. Emerson Smith is rusticationing down on Greasy Creek this week. He will keep shy of ganders and pretty girls this trip, and upon his return home will favor our legion of readers with an interesting article entitled, "A Botanical Tour on Greasy Creek."

LOCAL LOOM.

LADIES' SUITS will only be on exhibition at Herndon & Tinsley's until Monday, October 19th.

Dr. J. R. Smyth has begun to get the material on the ground for the erection of a new house in Black's addition.

J. H. Faulkner's new house is now about ready for occupancy and he will move into it about the first of November.

Mrs. D. W. Clark fired a string of red pepper into the household of the "devil" for which she has the thanks of his majesty.

Ladies, call and get your Suit at Herndon & Tinsley's, while you can get them low down for cash.

The stuccoing on the courthouse is about completed and is looking quite nice. It will stay on this time it will doubtless give entire satisfaction.

The brick work on Dr. Westerfield's new house is showing up fine. He is using pressed brick made by the Harboursville Brick and Tile Co.

L. C. Miller has let the contract for the erection of a new brick store room adjoining his business house on the public square to J. H. Blackburn, and the work of building will begin at once. It is said he will at an early date push his present store house to the rear of the lot and build a brick on the entire front of his property abutting on the public square.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES FOR FARMERS, PHYSICIANS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, COTTON GINNERS.

Private Lines and Exchanges

Get your line in a hurry. We guarantee it. We have a complete stock of material. We have a complete stock of material. We have a complete stock of material.

THE SUTHER TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 72, SUTHER, E. C.

JARVIS-CARY.
Mr. William Jarvis and Miss Mildred Cary, both of this city, eloped to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Wednesday night where they were united in marriage.
The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jarvis and is a popular young man, while the bride is a daughter of Mr. J. A. Cary, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Co., in this section. She is quite pretty and popular.
The happy young couple have the best wishes of their many friends for their future prosperity.

Some chicken stealing has been going on in various parts of the city within the past ten nights. It is only a question when Mr. Chicken Pilcher will need the services of a physician to help him out of his trouble as some of the owners of fowls do not sleep all the time, and they do not shoot with both eyes shut.

Born—Last week to the wife of L. B. Reed, of New Decatur, Ala., nee Miss Minnie McDonald, a fine son. Mother and babe both doing nicely at last reports.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKING.

The Hon. J. L. Early, ex. of Paris, and one of the State's best speakers, will speak at the following times and places:

Artemus, Knox county, Friday, Oct. 16, at 7 p. m.
Pineville, Bell county, Saturday, Oct. 17, at 1 p. m.
Middleboro, Bell county, Saturday, Oct. 17, at 7 p. m.

Barboursville, Knox county, Monday, Oct. 19, at 1 p. m.
Four Mile, Bell county, Monday, Oct. 19, at 7 p. m.

All are cordially invited to be present and hear the issues of the campaign discussed.
The ladies are especially invited to be present.

Germans Are for Taft.

The German is, as a rule, a good business man. He believes in the gold standard—which Bryan does not; he believes in protection for American industry—which Bryan does not; he believes in expending the money of the Government for the benefit of all the people, in the rural free delivery, the irrigation of arid lands, the preservation and utilization of our forests, the improvement of agriculture, and other great public services which Bryan, according to the political platform which he has subscribed, regards as "unnecessary and wasteful."

The prospect that Bryan would be nominated drew bitter protests from leading Germans and German newspapers, including the newspaper controlled by Ridder, the present Democratic campaign treasurer, who declared that he would never support the advocate of free silver and repudiation, and of other vagaries offensive to the sound judgment and honest character of German-Americans. The fact that Mr. Ridder has seen fit to change his attitude toward the candidate whose nomination he regarded as equivalent to defeat does not mean that there has been any general desertion on the part of German-Americans from the principles of sound money and of protection for American industry. Citizens of German origin, Democrats as well as Republicans, are for Taft and the policies which Taft represents.

The German's common sense tells him that Bryan is a menace to business; that his political schemes are visionary and impracticable, and that he depends for his only substantial support upon a form of class hatred tending to undermine and break down American institutions.

CHURCH NOTICE.
The Cumberland River Baptist Church, corner Main and Pine St., Barboursville, Ky.
Rev. L. B. Arvin, Pastor.
Regular services each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 p. m.
Young People's Union, meets at 2:30 p. m., each Sunday.
The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICE.
First M. E. Church,
John D. Hitech, Pastor.
Public service each Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:15 p. m.
Junior League, 2:30 p. m.
Choir Practice, Thursday, 3:30 p. m.
Boy's Chorus Choir, Tuesday, 4:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thurs., 7:00 p. m.

\$50,000 FIRE AT LONDON.

(Special To The Mountain Advocate.)
Fire Wednesday morning did \$50,000 damage in the business portion of London. The Jackson building covering an entire block, the second best in the city, owned by Col. R. M. Jackson, and the Rhinehart Livery stable, also owned by Jackson, were destroyed. The fire started in the stable.

The other heavy losers are: Kehr Bros., druggists; Eberlein & Co., general merchants; Joe Howard, groceries; London Cafe; Harry Lyons & Sons' office; A. R. Willis' plumbing shop; Jackson Opera house; Winant Coopers Company's office.

Col. Jackson is the heaviest loser, his building costing \$20,000 with only \$7,000 insurance.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Sunday Schools of Knox county will be held at Emanuel on Saturday, October 24, 1908. All Sunday school workers of Knox county are requested to be present on this occasion. Programs will be issued later.

STRAY MULE.

I have in my possession, which came to my place the 29th day of Aug., 1908, a mule, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, brown or dark bay, flesh mark left eye cropped, white spot on left side of neck near jaw. Owner can have same by paying for this notice and all other damages.

BENJAMINE DRYANT,
Oct 16 41 King, Ky.

WANTED.—Party to furnish capital to patent good invention. One third interest in proceeds of same when sold or manufactured. If interested, address,

Box 705,
Barboursville, Ky.

Cholera

The Great Diarrhoea and Dysentery Remedy

Cures acute and chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, summer complaint, Asiatic cholera, and prevents the development of typhoid fever. Same wonderful results obtained in all parts of the world.

"WORKS LIKE MAGIC."

CURE DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, ETC.

Price 25 cents per box. Don't accept a substitute—a so-called "just as good." If you are suffering from it, and don't care to get it for you, send direct to THE ONTARIO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Oswego, N. Y., U. S. A.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Execution, No. 645, directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's Office of Whitley Circuit Court, in favor of S. S. Moore against A. M. Offutt, I will, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1908, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Harboursville, Knox county, Kentucky, expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, the following property (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of the Plaintiff's debt, interest and cost):

One house and lot in Corbin, Knox county, Kentucky, occupied by Fred Oakley, bounded on north and east by Mrs. Beln's lot, on west by Wilson Street, on south by S. S. Price. One vacant lot 60x100 feet, bounded on the north by J. J. Price's lot, on east by Mrs. Beln's lot, on south by the Ray heirs lot, on the west by Wilson Street. Leveled on as the property of A. M. Offutt.

TERMS.—Sale to be made on a credit of six months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

This 8th day of Oct., 1908.
DAN H. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff Knox County.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of execution No. 2091, directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's Office of the Knox Circuit Court, in favor of Martha Riley, Admrx., against J. H. Stanford and Elizabeth Stanford, I will, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1908, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Harboursville, Knox county, Kentucky, expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, the following property (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of the Plaintiff's debt, interest and cost):

The following described tract of land, on Cumberland River, in Knox county: Beginning at a conditional line made between Stanford and J. G. Evans, on Cumberland River; thence with Evans line to top of spur to Billy Warfield's line; with Stanford's line to a large bunch on bank of branch, and down said branch to river, and down river to the beginning, containing about 20 acres. Plaintiff's debts being \$750.00, levied on as the property of Elizabeth Stanford.

TERMS.—Sale will be made on a credit of six months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

This 7th day of Oct., 1908,
DAN H. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff Knox County.

Cole Hardware & Grocery Co.

"The Store That Always Lends."

We will sell until further notice, great bargains as follows:

"Little Duke" Flour, 70c sack, or \$5.60 per barrel.

"Golden Grain," per sack 70-cents, \$5.60 per barrel.

"Campaning Special," 70-cents sack or \$5.60 per barrel.

100-lbs. sack salt 60c; 125-lbs. sack salt 70c; 150-lbs. sack salt 80-cents.

Anything in groceries, cheaper than elsewhere.

We have a complete line of Queensware at the lowest prices. Hardware of all kinds. We will be pleased to figure with all who contemplate building, on their line of hardware. We can make it to your interest.

We also carry the LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT. This is undoubtedly the best on the market and has been awarded more work by the U. S. Government than any other manufacturers in the States.

We also wish to call your attention to our TEN CENT COUNTER. It will pay anyone to visit our store and inspect this counter. You will find many articles on it worth 25c.

Yours for business,

COLE HARDWARE

& GROCERY CO.

The Store that Always Leads.

MANY FARMERS

Would like to keep an account of their receipts and expenditures if some one else would keep it for them.

Open a bank account with The First National Bank and you will find the account keeps itself, with no expense.

Your checks are always evidence of date and amount of all disbursements, and your deposit book shows dates and amounts of your receipts.

Many of your friends and neighbors have accounts with us. WHY NOT YOU? Don't wait for a big start—any amount offered, either large or small, is cheerfully accepted. It's a handy convenience to the farmer as well as the business man.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

(Capital Stock - \$26,000.00)

Surplus and Profits \$14,000.00

Flem D. Sampson, Robert W. Cole,

President, Cashier.

DR. B. F. HERNDON
Druggist and Pharmacist.

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Nice Line of Patent Medicines

Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,

Books and Stationery.

Also he keeps
Constantly on Hand Mixed Paints
Band all kind

In all the colors suitable for house painting. In fact anything that is usually kept in a first-class Drug Store can be found in stock any time.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

Next Door To First National Bank, Barboursville, Ky.

GEORGE W. TYE

LIV- and ERY Feed.

The Only First-Class Livery in Town

East Side Public Square, Barboursville, Kentucky.

DRY GOODS
-AT-
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

Prints, going at 5c per yard; Brown Cotton, 5c to 7c per yard.

Ready Made Clothing, Going at Unheard of Prices.

Men's Suits from \$3 up; Children's Suits from \$1 up.

SHOES At Exceedingly Low Prices.

Doors and Windows very cheap, from 60c, 75c up; Lime, Cement, Tiling, &c, as cheap as the cheapest.

A FULL LINE OF

FURNITURE

consisting of anything from cellar to attic; Stoves, Carpets, Chairs, &c, very cheap.

No matter what you want call and see me and I can save you money.

T. F. FAULKNER,

BARBOURVILLE, KY.

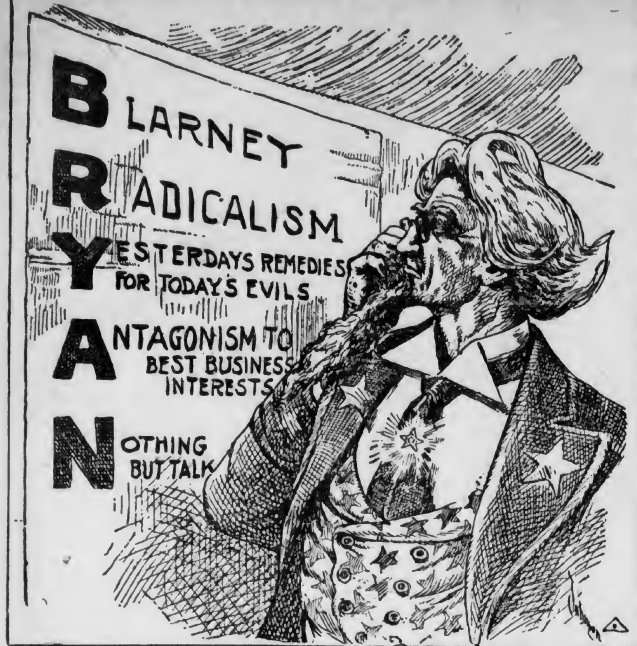
LET THERE BE LIGHT!

If you want the light of day to shine in your home throughout the night, you must have an Electric Light installed, see M. P. MILLER, and have him make you a price on installing an electric light wire in your residence or business house.

The most satisfactory light ever used is electric light—no heat or odor usually experienced as by users of the lamp, always ready, no chimneys to clean, no danger of fire, cheaper than kerosene. Try it and be convinced.

M. P. MILLER,
MANAGER.

Barboursville Electric Light Plant



—Philadelphia Press.

THE BRYAN PARROT.

The Same Feathered Nuisance That Screamed in 1896.

In 1896, as in 1900 and 1906, the dominant voice in the Bryan campaign is the voice of the parrot. It is just as shrill, just as insistent and just as meaningless as it was twelve years ago and is bound to become quite as wearisome to the public.

In 1896 the sleek, green parrot of Bryanism teetered to and fro upon his comfortable swing and screamed "Free silver! Free silver!" That was the only phrase the bird could utter, and his dismal iteration so exasperated the people that they grabbed the noisy parrot from his perch and cast him into the garbage heap.

But the plumed nuisance survived and appeared in the campaign of 1900 with a brand new scream. This time it was "Imperialism! Imperialism!" To the unthinking the parrot outcry was momentarily terrifying, suggesting thrones and tyrants bent on oppressing the people. But it never scared the sane people themselves even for a moment. They knew it was the same old parrot singing the same old tune with merely a change of words. To every candidate to a discussion of real political issues the parrot made but one reply—"Imperialism!"—and again the feathered pest was torn from his perch and tossed into the junk pile by the public whose patience he had exhausted.

With his inability either to charm or frighten, as he had demonstrated in two successive trials, an ordinary person would have dedicated himself to a future of silent meditation on the follies of talking too much. But the Bryan parrot is an extraordinary parrot, not an ordinary one, and the campaign of 1906 finds him perched aloft again with another series wherewith to frighten the timid and amuse the thoughtless. His cry this year—and its accents show that it is again rehearsed with bare patience—is, "Shall the people rule?" It fits the people's mood to perfection, and, though it is as empty as his own head, he accompanies it with an upturning of his eyes that might scare people if they could forget for a moment that it is only a parrot's scream, after all.

The voice of the Bryan parrot is unchanged. It is as rasping, monotonous and as lacking in the note of sincerity as it was twelve years ago. The senseless shriek of "Free silver!" could not mislead the people in 1896. The alarmist scream of "Imperialism!" could not disturb their composure for a single moment in 1900. And the shrill, insistent, "Shall the people rule?" can have no other result than to provoke their angry contempt in 1908.

Parrot politics will not do this year. Serious questions are before the people for discussion and settlement. Public attention cannot be drawn away from them either by the witless chatter of parrots or the theatrical tricks of demagogues. This is no more a parrot year than was 1900 or 1906.

Mr. Compers betrays distinct signs of irritation because nobody thinks it worth while to get out an injunction against his speaking his mind to the fullest extent. He will awaken in November to the fact that there is a great gulf between his parlous mind and the strictly economic purposes of labor unions.

The Bryan proposition that conservative banks should pay for the fallow of speculative banks will not appeal to the thrifty depositor.

BRYAN COULD HARM.

Danger of Placing Nebraskan in White House.

EVEN WITH SENATE OPPOSED.

Administration and Enforcement of Laws Would Be in His Hands—The Treasury Would Be Under His Thumb—National Banks Would Be at His Mercy.

Nobody with brains enough to get out of a bilizard can have patience with the argument so complacently put forth by some of the Bryanites who want to banish others into believing that they do not believe themselves that Bryan can do no harm should he be elected. The usual way of putting it is that there will be a Republican senate and probably a Republican house and that Bryan's hands will be tied even if his tongue continues to wag—certainly a poor reason for electing a president even he is true.

But it is not true. A grammar school boy has studied the constitution of the United States knows that, of course Bryan as president in face of a same congress could not pass laws. But the whole administration of national laws, including their enforcement, which is at least as important as passing them, would be in his hands. He would have the treasury under his thumb; the national banks would be at the mercy of a controller of the currency appointed by him; the foreign policy of the government would be dictated by him, and ambassadors, who would be his underlings, would be his. The army and navy would be under his command. Collectors, postmasters and other officials of the civil service would be appointed by him. What he could not establish a tariff for revenue only, he could make things much smoother and easier for the class that come back from European trips loaded with all sorts of luxuries purchased abroad to the detriment of American labor.

Then he could smash any bank that might offend him by not going into his compulsory guarantee scheme, just as his campaign treasurer, Governor Haskett, smashed the International Bank of Commerce, Oka, to make a denunciation of the guarantee law for the Democratic Denver convention.

But Bryan could do harm—so much harm that it might take the country many long years to recover from the damage done by four years of Bryan in the White House. But Bryan will do no harm because he will not have the opportunity, because the American people are going to elect as their president William H. Taft, the candidate of the Republican party, the impartial judge, the constructive statesman, the man of whom McKinley said, "He is the broadest and most usefully brave man I know and will carry the constitution of the United States in his very blood." Taft's election will be an assurance that the voters of the United States are determined to have in the White House one whose presence there will be in itself a pledge of good government, of efficient and equitable administration of the laws, of intellectual and educational advancement and of progress and prosperity in the material affairs of the republic.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Statement of Lawton Like an Accusation From the Grave.

Among the many gallant American soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the difficult task of suppressing the Filipino insurrection none was more beloved either by his brother officers or the men in the ranks than General Henry W. Lawton. He realized the ideal American soldier as completely as any of his contemporaries, and his record in the war for the Union, in various Indian campaigns, in Cuba during the Spanish war and in trying work which called him to the Philippines constitutes a lustrous chapter in the annals of American valor. No braver officer ever wore his country's uniform. No gentler, more considerate commander ever led his troops into battle. No more chivalric leader ever gave up his life in defense of his country's flag.

General Lawton was killed in battle with insurgents in the island of Luzon in 1904 while fighting at the head of his troops. A short time before the tragic close of his career he had written to a friend in the United States a letter, in which he said:

"I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the savagism of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

The words of Lawton, fighting a treacherous foe in a tropical country, were meant as a protest against the unprovoked "anti-imperialist" agitators here in the United States, where expressions of sympathy for the insurrection gave constant aid and comfort to the enemy. Army officers of high character and rugged experience in the Philippines have frequently expressed the opinion that the insurrection would not have lasted ninety days had it not been for the support, moral and otherwise, which its leaders received from their sympathizers in America.

Chief among those sympathizers, the insistent and most reckless of all, was William Jennings Bryan, and against him the prophetic words of the lamented Lawton stand like an accusation from the grave. For his unprovoked attack on the Philippines insurrection Mr. Bryan lacked even the shadow of an excuse. He had entered the military service during the Spanish war as a volunteer officer, and he knew that the war and the insurrection in the islands could be concluded only with the unqualified recognition of American authority wherever it was asserted. But in spite of that he encouraged the Filipinos to continue in armed resistance, and his reckless expressions undoubtedly helped to prolong a desperate and costly struggle which he knew in his heart could never end except in the way it was ended. Mr. Bryan's conduct throughout that conflict, which cost so much alike to the United States and to the deluded Filipinos themselves, amounted to moral treason, and it will never be forgiven by the survivors to speak on the Philippines in the present campaign. He cannot escape them. They indict him for giving aid and comfort to the armed enemies of American authority and they brand him as a man who openly encourages a desperate uprising against the flag in defense of which Lawton died.

Old Sore, Cut & Burn Antiseptic

Cures the Old Sores that other remedies won't cure

Relieves the Pain of a Burn instantly

A New Discovery

by Dr. Porter an Old Railroad Surgeon.

25c packages free at your nearest Drug Store

We have made arrangements with the majority of the local Druggists by which they will give away free a limited number of regular 25 cent packages of Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil as a means of introducing the remedy to those who have never used it. To be sure of getting a free sample call on your Druggist today.

The PARIS MEDICINE COMPANY, 2622-30 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE and other standard preparations have a new discovery that far surpasses anything ever placed on the market for old sores, cuts, burns and all wounds.

When Marconi stated that he could send messages across the ocean without a wire or cable, the world did not believe it; if we were to tell you that

Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil

will cure old chronic sores which other remedies have failed to cure, and will absolutely relieve the pain of a burn instantly, you would not believe it; therefore we wish to place the remedy, FREE OF COST, in your hands to convince you that it is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered.

We Mean It

It is needed in every home. When any of the family are severely burned or cut, you haven't time to send for a remedy, but you need it at once; therefore do not delay to send to your Druggist for a regular 25c package, FREE OF COST. We give it free, in this way, because we know that when one family tries it they will recommend it to other families, and thus introduce it. Send for a free package and convince yourself that a wonderful progress along the line of new discoveries has been made in the manufacture of this preparation.

It will cure
Old Sores, Burns, Granulated Eyelids, Chronic Catarrh, Eczema, Ear Ache,
Running Sores, Boils, Scald Head, Sore Throat, Skin Diseases,
Fever Sores, Carbuncles, Scalp Diseases, Throat Trouble, Bites & Stings, Wounds.

The following dealers in stock for free distribution: Castellow Drug Co., Barboursville, S. R. Lawson, Bailey's Switch, Mollie Pierce, Artemus, Early & Cecil, Flat Lick, Hammons & Cables, Girler.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Knox Circuit Court.

J D Farris, plaintiff

vs

J D Main, defendant

I, D H Williams, Sheriff of Knox county, or one of my deputies, by virtue of execution No 2095, issued from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit Court, in the above styled action, in favor of J D Farris, plaintiff, against the said J D Main, defendant, on OCTOBER 26, 1908, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m and 4 o'clock p m, sell to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of three months, a sufficiency of the following described land, to make the sum of \$607.50 with interest, and cost in said action at the Courthouse door in Barboursville, Ky.

1. All the title and interest of J D Main, in the lands conveyed to him on December 26, 1903, by Toney Item, and said deed is of record in County Court Clerk's office of Knox Co., in deed book No 7, at 584, and said record is referred to for further description and for boundary. Said tract of land embraces five tracts, and lie on the waters of Poplar creek, in Knox and Whitley counties.

2. All the undivided interest of J D Main, in the tract of land conveyed to him, by the heirs of F P Wilson, and a part of which was conveyed by the said J D Main to J D Farris, on March 15, 1905. The said deed of conveyance from said Wilson heirs to said J D Main is of record in the County Court Clerk's office in Knox county, in deed book No 8 at page 78, and same is referred to for boundary.

Also the one-half undivided interest of J D Main, in a tract of land, supposed to contain 10 1/2 acres on the waters of Golden creek, in Knox county, Ky. It being the tract of land surveyed in the name of W F Golden, and patented in the name of J D Main, assignee of said Golden on December 19, 1890. Said survey and patent are referred to for boundary.

Dan H Williams,
Sheriff Knox County.

Wanted—Live mink and live black polecats. I will pay more for them than you can get for the fur. When you bring them in I will pay you the full price. You may see this notice in the Mountain Advocate you will get your money.

Apply to,
W. M. TYE.

Yes it is Still Going On

The Great Hand Shaking and Closing out Sale

of The
High Class Stock of Goods Begins at
Jarvis' MAMMOTH STORE

This Sale will prove to be
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR.
Prices will be Slaughtered
AND EVERYTHING SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST.

Main Street. L. H. JARVIS' Main Street.
Mammoth Store.

W. B. RILEY & CO.

(Successors to W. C. CHILDERS.)

Have a car load of new Wagons and Buggies just arrived, and the New Ware Room is well stocked with anything on wheels.

Old Hickory and Weber WAGONS

Always in Stock.

We carry everything kept in stock by Mr. Childers, and will be pleased to have all his customers to still tarry with us.

We also want new customers, and if you want anything in our line, investigate our stock and prices before making a purchase.

W. B. RILEY & CO.

West Side Public Square.
BARBOURVILLE, KY.

PILLAR Extension Tables

Absolutely high grade in every respect. Built throughout of the finest selected stock. All carving clear cut. Every piece of lumber which enters the construction of our tables is selected with the greatest care. Where one piece enters in the joint, it is locked by special dovetailing, thus insuring the strongest joint. Only the most skilled workmen are employed.

Each table is treated with five coats of finishing material thoroughly dried and sandpapered between each coat. Durable and polished to a mirror-like brilliancy. Send for full description of our two leaders, No 1 and No 2, with prices and name of dealer in your vicinity handling our goods. You might just as well secure the best when it costs no more. A full guarantee with every table.

ELMIRA TABLE MFG. CO.,
Elmira, N. Y.